PROTECTION.

HENRY C. CAREY ON MR. WELLS'S REPORT.

LETTER SEVENTH. DEAR SIR: Coming now to the Cotton Trade, we find the real facts to have been as follows: Consumption north of the Potomac, under the sem protective tariff of 1824, 110,000 bales. Thenceforward, ander the thoroughly protective tariff of 1828, we find it steadily rising until in the closing year of protection, 1825, it had reached 216,000, having nearly doubled in seven years, and its growth having been four times more

rapid than that of population. Seven years of compromise and revenue tariff now follow, with an average consumption of 263,000, the closing year standing at 267,500, and showing an increase of 23 per cent, while population had grown 25 per cent. crop of 1847-8, the closing years of protection under the tariff of 1842, the consumption was 531,000, having aimost doubled in five years, and the growth having been nearly six times more rapid than that of population.

This, however, is by no means all, the growth south of the Potomac in this period, having been great, and the prospect in the closing years above referred to having been such as to have led the editor of *The Charteston Mer*. cury to expression of a belief that before the lapse of another decade the South would have ceased to export raw cotten. Valiappily for him, and for his neighbors, Congress had then already cut the ground from under them, giving them a free-trade tariff under which consumption was destined to go backward instead of forward.

Coming now to the closing years of that tariff we find it to have been as follows: of the crop of 1857-8, 452,000; 1858-9, 760,000; 1859-60, 792,000; total, 2,004,000; giving an average of 668,000, and exhibiting an increase of but 25 per cent, population meanwhile having grown nearly 40 per cent.

We see, thus, that while the power to purchase clothing fucreased with great rapidity in the two protective periods, it so declined under the anti-protective one as largely to merease the quantity that must be sent abroad in search of a market. That such had been the case, you have had full opportunity of knowing, all the facts having been time and again given to the world; and yet, most wonderfully, you have now staked your reputation on such a presentation of facts in regard to this great trade as is contained in the following words and

Increase in the domestic consumption of cetten, north of the Potemac: 1840, 297,000 bales; 1845, 422,000; 1849-50, 476,000; 1851-82, 588,000; 1855, 633,300; 1838-52, 760,000; 1859-60, 792,000.

For enabling you to obtain this regularity of growth, you had been required to suppress the progress upward from 389,000 (not 422,000) in 1945, to 531,000 three years later, and then again to suppress one of the three closing years of the important revenue tariff period which commenced in 1848 and terminated with the Rebellion, exhibiting throughout its whole existence a series of expansions and contractions, of wild speculation on one hand, and financial crisis on the other, whose general result had been that of so depleting the country as to have brought public and private revenues back to nearly the condition in which they had stood in the years which had preceded the terrific crisis of 1842.

Further even than this, by confining yourself exclusively to the Northern movement, you have been enabled to suppress entirely the great Southern one which had its origin under the protective tariff of 1842; which had, in four years, carried up the Southern consumption from almost nothing to 100,000 in 1847-8, and which had then given so great promise as almost to have warranted the prediction of The Mercury, above referred to. Twelve years later, in 1860, it had receded to 87,000, giving a loss of more than twelve per cent.; population meanwhile having grown forty per cent. Having carefully studied these facts, and having seen to what extent "legislative enactments" had thus stimulated into activity the slum bering energies of the South, you may, as I think, with great advantage, review your own "assertions," with a view to satisfy yourself how far they are in accordance with " historical truth."

2. Of the movement since the reëstablishment of protection your general summary, intended for widest circulation, says not a single word. Turning, however, to your second page we find the statement that here is repro-

duced, to wit:

"The number of cotton spindles in the United States, according to the census of 1860, was 5,285,737. From 1860 to 1864 there was little or no increase of cotton machinery, but possibly a diminution—many mills, under the great demand for army clothing, having been converted into establishments for the manufacture of woolens. The number of spindles, however, at present in operation, is shown by the recent returns of the American Cotton Manufacturers' and Planters' Association, to be about 7,000,000, a gain of 31.78 per cent in from four to five years, and mainly since the termination of the war in 1865. An estimate, based on less perfect data, given in the last annual report of the Commissioner, fixed this increase at only from 18 to 20 per cent.

Why, however, is it that you have not added to this the

Why, however, is it that you have not added to this the fact, that the consumption is now at the rate of a million bales per annum, and tends rapidly to increase ! Why have you not placed such figures aide by side with those given above, and shown that whereas, the growth of one-half greater than had been that of the closing years of the free trade period! Had you, as you in duty were required to do, given these facts, and others that have above been furnished, would it have been possible for you seriously to make the "assertions" of the following paragraph here once again presented for your considera-

"There does not seem to be any reliable evidence which There does not seem to be any reliable evidence which can be adduced to show that the changes which took place in the legislative commercial policy of the country in 1846 had any permanent or marked effect whatever; while, on the other hand, the study of all facts pertaining to national development from 1840 to 1869, and from 1865 to the present time, unmistakably teaches this lesson; that the progress of the country through what we may term the strength of its elements of vitality is independent of legislation and even of the impoverialment and term the strength of its elements of vitality is independent of legislation and even of the impoverishment and waste of a great war. Like one of our own mighty rivers, its movement is beyond control. Successive years, like successive fillents, only add to and increase its volume; while legislative enactments and conflicting commercial policies, like the construction of piers, and the deposit of sunken wrecks, simply deflect the current or constitute temporary obstructions, in fact, if the nation has not yet been lifted to the full comprehension of its own work, it builds determinately, as it were, by instinct."

3. The consumption of the closing years of the tariff of

1846 having been 666,000, we may now look to see how much of even that small quantity had been due to protection. The growth from 1829 to 1835 was, as has been shown, 116,000; that from 1843 to 1847-8, 264,000; total, 380,000. Adding now to this the original 110,000, we have a total of 490,000, leaving 178,000 as the total growth of the seven free trade years which ended in 1842, and the 12 such years which closed in 1860, giving an annual average of less than 10,000 bales, population meantime growing at the rate of millions annually, and the crop passing upward from the 1,700,000 bales of the years 1839-42 to 4,700,000 of 1859-60. As a consequence of this the quantity forced on foreign markets grew with great rapidity, and with results to the cotton producing planters such as shall be now described.

The crop of 1814 was 70,000,000 pounds, of which the domestic consumption was nearly 30,000,000. The former increasing while the latter declined, there arose an in creased necessity for pressing it on foreign markets, with

Expert. Average. Preduct, 1815 and 1816. 80,060,000 \$20,500,000 1818 and 1822. 134,000,000 21,500,000 1827 to 1829. 236,000,000 26,000,000 The quantity had no more than trebled, while the re-

ceipt had increased little more than 2s per cent. The prices here given being those of the shipping ports, and the quantity to be transported having so greatly increased, and having required so great an extension of cultivation, it is reasonable to assume that the planter gave 256,000,000 of pounds for no more money than six years previously he had received for less than a third of that quanty.

1890 to 1832 280,000,000 1840 to 1842 619,000,000 1843 to 1845 719,000,000 1843 to 1846 1,026,000,000 \$5,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$6,000,000

We have here nearly 940,000,000 of pounds to be transported, additional to the quantity of 1815-16, and from an area that, because of an uncessing exhaustion of the soil, had been enormously extended. Such being the case, it may be doubted whether the price received on the plantations had been more than twice as great as that received for 80,000,000.

1850-1851..... pounds 781,000,000...... \$92,000,000 The great fact is here presented that the less cotton the planter sends to market, the more he obtains for it, while saving largely of the cost of internal transportation.

1862......pounds 1,003,000,000.....\$88,000,000 Here is an increase of 312,000,000 of pounds to be trans orted, accompanied with a diminution of gross receipts 1 \$4,000,000; and of net receipts that cannot be estimated less than \$10,000,000. As compared with 1815-16, the lanter must have been glving five pounds for the price bere received for one.

The crop of that year had been 3,263,000 bales, and at that it remained, on an average of years, until 1858-9, the European demand steadily increasing. So stationary a condition as regarded production, and continued for so mg a period, should have brought a large increase of rice, and yet, in 1859-60, the closing year of the freerade period, we find the planters giving 1,752,000,000 of pounds for \$191,000,000, being less than an average of 11 cents per pound for all, Sea Islands included.

The reverse of this is what is now exhibited, the war The sacertained consumption of the year ending at the close of Aug-cat less was \$03,000, and the real quantity probably more than \$00,000.

having brought with it diversification of pursuits, and the cotton-grower now raising his own food instead of going abroad to buy it. As a consequence, the domestic demand now absorbs probably more than 40 per cent of the total product, leaving but half as much to be exported as was sent abroad in 1860; and the producer receiving a hundred dollars per bale, where before he had been obliged to content himself with an average of less than forty. When the buyer finds himself compelled to seek the seller the latter it is toho fixes the price. That he is now enabled so to do would seem to be the effect of the "legis-

ation" of 1861. 3. In the natural order of things the cultivator profits by improvements in manufacture; yet here, although each successive year had brought with it increased facilities for the conversion of cotton, we find the planter to have been, with great steadiness, giving more of it for less money. The cause, as we then were told, was that too much cotton was being produced, and the planters held meetings with a view to reduce the quantity; yet the cultivation extended with decline of price. Struggle as they might, the case was still the same, more cotton being given for less money, and that in spite of a great natural law, in virtue of which the planter should have had, annually, more iron, more gold, more silver, more lead, and more of all the metals, for less cotton.

Adam Smith denounced the British system because it was based on the idea of cheapening the raw materials of manufacture. Therefore was it that it had been resisted by means of protective measures by all the civilzed nations of the world-America alone excepted. In all of them, consequently, raw produce had risen in price; while here alone had been exhibited a civilized commu nity in which raw produce had during half a century steadily declined in price-the farming and planting interests, strange to say, having been most consistent in the pursuit of a policy tending to diminish the quantity mey to be received in exchange for a bale of cotton or a barrel of flour. Barbarism grows in the ratio of the export of the rude products of the land, and consequent exhaustion of the soil-the raising of such products for distant markets being the proper work of the barbarian and the slave, and of those alone.

Protection looks to the prevention of such exhaustion, by bringing consumers to the side of producers and thus promoting the growth of wealth and civilization. That such has been its tendencies is clearly shown in the brief history of the cotton trade given above; given, too, in the belief that no one can study it without arriving at the conclusion that had the tariff of 1842 been maintained in existence the South would soon have been filled with furnaces and factories, making that demand for labor which would have given freedom to the slave and enormous value to the land, and bringing with it that consciousness of the existence of a general harmony of interests which would have knitted North and South more closely together, and would have enabled us to avoid the great sacrifice of life and fortune that has resulted from the late Rebellion.

Having studied carefully the facts here given, you may as I think, reconsider the "assertion" so hastily made, to the effect, "that the progress of the country through what we may term its elements of vitality, is independent of legislation." Yours, respectfully,

HENRY C. CAREY. Hon. D. A. Wells. Philadelphia, Feb. 10, 1869.

A CARD.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: My attention has been called to an interpretation of my letter of last November, published by the Indian Commission, which is as unjust to myself as to others. In a letter to a friend, which was not intended for publication, I mentioned a fact which confirmed my opinion that our Indian agencies could not be at military posts without great demoralization. I said that, when distributing goods to the Indians at Fort Wadsworth, the chiefs requested me to take the names of certain squaws from their list "because they were wives of officers." My friend had been in the Indian country, and knew that the word wives, as used by the chiefs, meant mistresses. I added, that soldiers "justified their shame by example." The letter, I am told, was so punctuated in the press that some who read it supposed I referred to wives of officers an interpretation which could give no intelligent idea of the conduct of the chiefs. I beg the privilege to state that such was not my meaning, and any one who knows me knows I am incapable of making such a statement.

The fact which occurred was exactly as I have stated above. An officer at Fort Wadsworth writes to me: "If your letter had been written and punctuated so as to con vey your meaning, no exception could or would have been taken; but as it appeared in the public press, it was

nothing more nor less than a gross slander on the wives of officers at this post." By publishing this note you will confer a favor upon me. Yours, faithfully, Farabault, Feb. 16, 1869. H. B. WHIPPLE.

EMIGRATION TO WEST VIRGINIA.

Faribault, Feb. 16, 1869.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Your repeated advice to young men, and to the superabundant population of the Eastern eight years, under the tariff of 1846, had been but so. . . . already placed many not only in comfortable but in indendent circumstances, and has also made fortunes for not a few. But while Missouri, Kansas, and other portions of the Far West hold out strong inducements to emigrants, there is a State much nearer home whose advantages are inferior to no State in the Union, which has been singularly overlooked. I mean West Virginia. The area of this State is about 23,000 square miles and the population at the last census was a little less than 400,000-it must now exceed half a million. The Ohio River washes the western border of the State for a distance of 300 miles, and the whole State is intersected by numerona rivers and creeks, as Guy and the Big and Little Sandy, Elk and Gauley, and the Little and Great Kanawha. The face of the country is generally hilly and rough but face of the country is generally hilly and rough but not incapable of cultivation, and the land is remarkably fertile. Along the rivers, the bottom lands are as rich and productive as any lands in the whole country. Many of them are covered with highly valuable timber. The mineral resources of the State are vast and valuable. The coal and the iron capically are of the very best quality, and in inexhaustable quantities. The best cannel coal in this country is found on the Great Kanawha and its tributaries, in veius from four to ten feet thick. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, which is a continuation of the Virginia Central Railroad, extending from tide water below Richmond to the mouth of the Big Sandy River, on the Kentucky line, a distance of 420 miles, runs directly across the whole State of West Virginia, and will soon be finished, making the shortest and best route from all the great centers of trade in the West to tide water in the East. The owners of large tracts of land are dividing them up into farms of suitable size, and offering them for sale on terms within the reach of almost every enterprising man. Very many farms can be had with small houses and several acres cleared and under cultivation. Half the County of Putnam, one of the best counties on the Great Kanawha River, is owned by non-residents, and they are now offering their lands for sale, both coal and farming lands, in quantities to suit purchasers. Those, therefore, who are disposed to engage in any department, will find in West Virginia the most inviting prospects. not incapable of cultivation, and the land is

THE PATENT OFFICE.

SIR: The last report of the Commissioner of Patents shows an excess of receipts over expenditures in that department for the past six months of fifty-three thousand dollars (\$53,000).

The whole of this excess, as well as 'he whole cost of

To the Editor of The Tribune.

conducting the department, has been paid by the inventors of this and other countries, whose numbers are increasing every year. It is a well known fact that a large amount of money is paid to the office every year for applications, the claims in which are found to conflict with others previously made, and, of course, rejected. Under present arrangements it is extremely difficult for inventors to know what has been already accomplished in the particular direction in which they are working, for the reason that the yearly report of the Commissioner is usually at least two years behind in its publication. The result is a great waste of time and labor if producing that which some one clse has already perfected. To remedy this it is proposed to apply a portion of the surplus revenue of the Patent Office to the publication of a weekly official report of all patents issued, together with the claims, and a brief statement of the nature of the invention for free distribution to all who should signify their desire to obtain a copy by sending their name to the Commissioner.

G. I. B.

Boston, Mass. creasing every year. It is a well known fact that a large

MODERN SPIRITUALISM.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir; My attention has been called to your review of a book about to be published in Boston in which I am introduced as one of the central figures. I beg to say that so far as it relates to me the publication

is wholly unauthorized. I have no acquaintance either with is wholly inauthorized. I have no acquaintance either with
the author or publishers (never having heard of them bofore.) I have never written anything on the subject, except in the nature of private correspondence, some seven
years ago, to a friend in London, (and while I do not
shrink from the acknowledgment of my established convictions, on any subject). I protest against being thus
dragged before the public, noiens volens, to gratify the
the impudent cupidity of sensational book-makers. Very
respectfully yours.

New-York, Feb. 30, 1866.

A CONVERSATION. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR; "Mark my word," said a sad looking Radical to a Democrat the other day, "Mark my word; I don't pretend to be a prophet, but I believe Gen. Grant will turn out the worst President we ever had." "Ah !" said the Democrat, "what's changed your views to such an extent." "Nothing," said the Radical, "for Gen. Grant will turn out the worst President when he turns out Andy Johnson." I am, &c., New-York, July 22, 1869.

THE BAXTER-ST. HOMICIDE

The People agt. Donaldo Maguldo.-The trial of Donaldo Maguldo for the killing of John Ryland, on last 4th of July, in Baxter-st., was commenced yesterday The prisoner's counsel, before pleading, moved to quash the indictment for informality on three grounds: first that the character of the wound inflicted was not sufficiently definite, as it was only stated that the deceased was struck with a knife upon the back. Second, that the instrument did not use the statutory phrase "premeditated design," but instead the common law description, malice aforethought;" and third, that it did not aver any value of the knife with which the wound was alleged to be inflicted. All these points were overruled, and the slow process of impanueling a jury was commenced, the counsel for the defense making a point of the nationalities of the jurors. The last juror being obtained at 12:15 p. m., Judge Barnard announced that, owing to the number of cases pressing for trial, the time allotted to this case was to-day. If it could not be con-

obtained at 12:15 p. m., Judge Barnard announced that, owing to the number of cases pressing for trial, the time allotted to this case was to-day. If it could not be concluded within the day, of course it would have to be continued over to the next day, but in View of the shortn est of time remning to this term, it was desirable that all engaged mind expedite the course of justice as much as progrey, who, after calling the attention of the jury to their duty, stated the case of the prosecution briefly as follows: On the 4th of July, at about 6 p. m., Maguido and Ryland met in Baxter-st., and, after a few words of conversation, the former stabbed the latter in the back without provocation.

Barnard Golden was called for the prosecution, and testified that he saw the deceased on the 4th of July, between 5 and 6 p. m.; he saw the deceased and the prisoner talking; witness did not know all they said; saw if to get away, and said to the prisoner raised the knite in his left hand, and stabbed Ryland in the back as he arounding away; witness followed the prisoner, and attack him on the legs, but couldn't knock him offer arrested him. Cross examined—Had worked without prisoner, but was more allowed the prisoner, and attack him of the pisoner, but was not make the mental might have raised his flat, but did no atrike Maguido, or strike at him; did not have had a might have raised him; the doceased ould not have had any weapon in his hand, and he not see it; deceased dut not tell the prisoner he would kill him; he was not sure the deceased had not deed prisoner to fight with him; did'nt think the deceased upon the value of the deceased could not have had any weapon in his hand, and he not see it; deceased did not tell the prisoner he would kill him; he was not sure the deceased had not deed prisoner to fight; did'nt think he rai across the street to them.

Peter Scanlan was sworn as a witness for the prosecution, and testified that he saw the eccurrence; Ryland witness followed him to where he was talking with him, and cr

oner; he looked as though he was drunk; witness did not see Golden.

Re-direct—The knife was drawn as Ryland turned away, and it was as he was going away that the Italian sprang on him and stabled him in the back.

The Court, at the request of Mr. McCarthy, here took a recess of half an hour.

After the recess the prosecution called Fred. W. Hams, who testified that on the 4th of July he saw from his store, No. 23 Baxter-st., a crowd; saw a man pull off his coat; saw a man stab another; followed the man who stabled, and saw Officer Mooney arrest him; could not identify the prisoner as the one who stabled him.

Cross-examined.—Saw neither Golden nor Scanlan there; did not see Ryland till he ran across the street; did not see Ryland and prisoner together; did not see any one take Ryland by the arm; the sidewalk was crowded; he did see the knife drawn; the man who was killed had a coat on and cap er hat.

did see the kuite drawn; the man who was killed had a coat on and cap er hat.

Hugh Meoney, the officer who arrested the prisoner, testified to the circumstances of the arrest, and identified the knife shown as the knife taken from the prisoner; the prisoner was brandishing the knife as he ran; witness subsequently saw the deceased; he had a wound in the back near the collar-bone.

Cross-examined—He saw no part of the occurrence. [A question set to whether there was a found between the Italians and Irish was excluded.]

Michael Sullivan called for the prosecution, testified that he was near the occurrence; there were three Italians talking; there was some "jawing" going on; Evland turned away and the prisoner drew a knife and that he was near the occurrence; there were three Italians talking; there was some "jawing" going on; Ryland turned away and the prisoner drew a knife and ran after him and stabbed him in the back; the prisoner ran off and was caught by Officer Mooney; the deceased was put on a wagon and dragged to the Station-House.

Cross-examined—Saw Ryland and prisoner standing face to face; they were talking together about a couple of minutes; the deceased was talking to the prisoner; couldn't say whether the knife was drawn before the deceased turned away; Ryland was talking louder than a man talks when he talks sensibly; he was about three feet from the prisoner. Peter Gallagher testified that he was with the last witness, but did not see the stabbing; he saw the deceased lying on the sidewalk, and saw the prisoner run.

Dr. Wooster Beach testified to his examination of the deceased. He found a wound about an inch wide in the

ness, but did not see the stabbing; he saw the deceased lying on the sidewalk, and saw the prisoner run.

Dr. Wooster Beach testified to his examination of the deceased. He found a wound about an inch wide in the left side of the back, beneath the shoulder blade; the wound passed forward in the body and severed the aorta; there was an abrasure on the forehead; he should say from falling in the street.

Cross-examined—The wound was about one inch and a quarter wide; he could not say how deep, as it terminated in a cavity; he had not examined whether the skull was fractured; it might have been fractured by a fall; in his opinion death did not result from the fracture of the skull; a wound of the aorta always terminated fatally, almost instantly; it was more certainly and rapidly fatal than any other wound; it would kill more quickly than cutting off the head.

Margaret Dwyer testified that Ryland worked till 20 o'clock on the day of his death. She saw him with the money after he left her house, about 4 p. in.

Cross-examined—Deceased was not her nepkew; she tried to get in to see his bedy by calling horself his aunt; she did not swear he was her nephew.

Thomas Alken testified to Ryland's having left Mrs. Dwyer's after 3 o'clock of the day in question.

This closed the testimony of the prosecution. At 4 p. m. Mr. McCarthy opened the case for the defense. He expressed his fear that, in the present excited state of public feeling, he should not obtain strict even-handed justice. The prisoner was an Italian, a stone cutter, frigal, saving, and, as he expected to show, most peaceful. His friends were few, as he could speak no English. Halians were all in the habit of carrying knives, in fact with their from his tooking for themselves these sheath-knives were necessaries to them. The prisoner, having a holiday, was going around the city, and standing quietly and peaceably with two Halian friends near No. 21 Baxler-st. when two or three Irishmen—drunk, quarrelsome mood, to attack them. That morning he had already had d

months; was a sculptor; had known the prisoner for a long time; witness came from Napies, and had known the prisoner there; he was a peaceable man and an honest fellow there.

Gaetano Brunello, also examined through an interpreter—Had been in this city about four months, but had known the prisoner in Paris three or four years; the prisoner's character was good and peaceable above all.

Francesco Lavolari, a laboring man, was last 'July working at the Wilhiamsburgh Aqueduct; had known the prisoner at the bar for four years, in Italy and this country; the prisoner had been in this country about a year and a half, he and the witness worked together in Brooklyb; the prisoner was also a peaceable man; never knew of any quarrels except this one; the prisoner has a wife and two children in Italy; witness remembered very well last 4th of July; he was between 5 and 8 p. m. at No. 19 Baxter-at; the one was there with him, but about that time he saw the prisoner standing on the sidewalk; the prisoner came from No. 19, and was about going home; witness saw Ryland crossing the street; when he first saw Ryland he was on the other side of the street with two companions; prisoner had been drinking a little, but was not much intoxicated; when he first saw him he was about ten feet off. Some little question was here raised as to whether the witness thoroughly understood the interpreter, and Mr. McCarthy stating that he had requested Mr. Rapallo, who was acquainted with the language, to be present, and that that gentleman was not now here, Judge Barnard, after the usual charge to the jury not to allow themselves to read any editorials on the trial or to be approached by any one in regard to it, adjourned the case to this morning at 10 a. m.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

In the case of Frederick Zimmer against Timothy J. Campbell, the committee closed the testimony for the contestant yesterday, and about 15 wit nesses were examined on behalf of the incumbent. Some of this evidence was designed to impeach the testimony of a witness for the contestant. The most important testimony was that of Mr. Ellery, one of the canvassers in the Sixth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward. He said there were '7 persons registered in the district who did not live there. The canvassers set aside

the law by canvassifig the Assembly box before the Congressional box. The committee meets again to-day at 1 o'clock.

ANOTHER ARREST-A PORTION OF THE STOLEN

THE WALL-ST. BOND ROBBERY.

RONDS RECOVERED. Early yesterday morning, Capt. Jourdan and detective officer McCord arrived in this city having in enstedy George King alias Charles Holbrook, whom they had arrested in Cincinnati on a charge of having been concerned with one John Dobbs in the theft of two tin boxes containing \$150,000 in United States bonds and other securities from the office of Messrs. Cambrelling & Pyne. No. 14 Wall-st., on the 1st of January last. King was employed by the firm as a copyist, and knew that the valuables were contained in these boxes. An impression in wax of the safe in the office was obtained. Keys were made, and on the night of the above date the doors leading into the offices were unlocked, the safe was opened by means of these faise keys, and the boxes containing the valuables were abstracted. Dobbs remained in this city after the robbery, and was here arrested, having in his possession \$20,000 of the stolen bonds. Learning that King was in Cincinnati, Capt. Jourdan proceeded thither, but was told on his arrival, by Chief-of-Police Ruffle, that the man of whom he was in search had arrived on the 1sth of January and departed on the 21st. Capt. Jourdan returned to this city, and on the 2d inst. received a telegram from Montgomery, Ala., stating that King had been arrested, and would be held subject to his order. Detectives McCord and Wooldridge were at once sont on to that city, but on arriving there found that the man mider arrest was not the one they wanted, but one of a band of ministrels. The officers visited several other cities searching for the fugitive, but without success, and finally returned to this city. Soon after their return Capt. Jourdan visited Cincinnati, and gave to Chief-of-Police Rufflin a minute description of King, his mode of life, &c., and after another unavaling searce, returned to this city. A few days ago chief Ruffin telegraphed to Capt. Jourdan to come on at once, as the man for whom they have searched so long had again appeared in that city, and could be secured. Procuring a requisition from Gov. Fenton, Capt. Jourdan and Betective Officer McCord at once proceeded to Cincinnati, and again t custody George King alias Charles Holbrook, whom they had arrested in Cincinnati on a charge of having been

THE NEW-YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM. ITS OPERATIONS FOR 1868.

The following interesting details of the perations of the New-York Juvenile Asylum for the year 1868 are obtained from its Seventeenth Annual Report, which will be ready for distribution in a few days. A new and valuable part of the machinery of the institution is the Western agency for furnishing the little castaways of New-York homes and opportunities for usecastaways of New York After a company is examined and sent out from the Asylum, its Western agent examines into the moral character and standing of those desiring to employ them. These being found satisfactory, the child is located a few weeks for trial, after which an indenture is executed, providing for a suitable maintenance and education of the child, and the payment of a sum of money, generally from \$150 to \$200 to the child, on coming of age, when the indenture expires. The agency is located near Chicago, Illinois, and is in charge of Mr. Ebenezer Wright. The Trustees report that they have endeavored to make the best use of the means at their command, and with the most rigid economy in every department of the Asylum, they find the minimum cost of each child to the Asylum to be \$140 per annum.

Appended to the report of the Trustees are the following: Report of the Superintendent, Dr. S. D. Brooks, presenting all the statistical details in the workings of the Asylum; the report of Mr. J. L. Appley, furnishing the scholastic statistics of the Institution; the report of Dr. T. G. Wright, which shows the operations of the House of Reception before the children are transferred to the Asylum. From these appendices the following statistics are obtained: The number of inimates Dec. 31, 1865, 805, of whom ful lives in the broad West. After a company is examined

lum. From these appendices the following statistics are obtained: The number of immates Dec. 31, 1885, was 579; number received in 1868, 854; number discharged, indentured, died, &c., \$33; remaining Dec. 31, 1886, 595, of whom 488 were boys and 107 girls; whole number of immates during the year, 1,433; daily average for the year, 622; Of the 854 admissions, 164 were arrested by the police and committed by magistrates, 348 were committed by magistrates at the request of friends, 452 were surrendered by parents and friends, 9 were committed at their own request, and 4 transferred from other institutions. Seventy-nine were full orphans, 407 half orphans, and 368 had both parents living. Of those received 84 were committed or surrendered for pilfering, 49 for vagrancy, 1 for begging, 455 for tranney and disobedience, and 265 as unfortunate. Two hundred and fifty-two could not read, 240 could read only, and 368 could read, write, and either.

In the industrial department the mending of shoes has been introduced during the past year, and the boys now do all the necessary work of the house. The number of garments, &c., made by the boys during the year was 1,233 and by the girls, 4,350.

The report of the Treasurer for the fiscal year is as fol-

macat,	your	10 10 11	01.
	Z	\$19,622	44
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THE COURTS.

MCHENRY'S BAIL INCREASED.

John D. McHenry, in whose case the jury disagreed, appeared before the Commissioner and gave \$10,000 bail, an increase of \$5,000 over the previous ball, to appear for a new trial, if wanted. COURT NOTICE.

The Admiralty Calendar, in the United States District Court, will be taken up on Tuesday morning, the 2d proxime.

CRIMINAL.

On the complaint of George Kuster of the Kuster Hotel, Nos. 37 and 39 Bowery, that the basement known as the Bowery Louvre, No. 374 Bowery, kept as a concert saloon, was the resort of malefactors and scandalous characters, the proprietor, Frederick Beyer, was held in \$390 bail for trial at the Special Sessions.

Joseph McGovern and William Brown, both young men, were committed without bail, at the Essex Market Court, on a charge of breaking into the house of Mrs. Mary Stager, No. 24 Suffolk st., about 20 clock yesterday morning, by means of false keys, and attempting to carry away \$200 worth of clothing and peweiry.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice Ledwith, Charles Devilin was committed for assaulting Delia McCarmac, a public prostitute, because

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice Ledwith, Charles Devlin was committed for as saulting Delia McCarmac, a public prostitute, because she refuses to notice him...Gustave Hartz, the illusion ist, was held for examination on a complaint preferred by one Hannah M. Porter, a ballet dander, who alleged that he is the father of her infant, aged about 9 months At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, Justice

At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, Justice Hogan committed Charles Morrison, aged 60 years, on the charge of having stolen from the propeller J. L. Hasprouck, lying at Pier No. 35, North River, a half bag of wool, owned by Mr. George W. Pillin, and valued at \$19.0 ... Officer Maher of the Fourteenth Precinct on Sunday night attempted to arrest Theodore Massaman, while the latter was conducting himself in a disorderly manner in the street. The ruffian turned upon the officer, struck him a violent blow in the face and then bit his lip. He was finally secured, and locked up. Yesterday Justice Hogan committed him to the Tombs. ... A man giving the name of John Smith was also committed to the Tombs, for naving assaulted Officer James Morris in Courtland's st. In the Court of Georges Sessions, before Reverse Research.

In the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder J. R. Hackett, yesterday, one trial took place and four pleas of guilty were received. The trial resulted in a conviction. Three prisoners were remanded until Wednesday for sentence. One was sentenced, and in one case judgment was postponed. In the case of Thomas Me-Mahon, arraigned for burglary, his counsel interposed a plea of guilty, and stated that the offense was a first one, and that previous good character could be proven. The Recorder remanded the prisoner until Wednesday, to allow him an opportunity to produce evidence to substantiate his claims of good character... John Williams plead guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and was remanded until Wednesday for sentence. ... Andrew Lynch plead guilty of petit larceny from person, acknowledging the truth of a charge of pocket-pleking, and was remanded until Wednesday for sentence. ... Raymond Cabana, a Spanlard, was tried for burglary. He was charged with stealing two sets of jewelry, a bracelet, and shawl, from the room of Mary Emma Smith, at No. 25 East Houston-st., on the 'Tth of January. The Jury returned a verdict of guilty, and sentence was pronounced of five years in the State Prison. ... Amelia Appel, pleading guilty of petty larceny, having stolen \$50 worth of clothing, &c., from her employer, was discharged and sentence suspended, at the request of her counsel. The Court adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock. In the Court of General Sessions, before Re

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—PART I.—Over and Ter-mber-No, Circuit Calendar.—PART II.—Nos. 1266, 1269, 1270, 1272, 1274, 1280, 1280, 1280, 1291, 1294, 1299, 1300, 1302, 1304, 1306, 1310, 1314, 1316, 1318, 1320. 1338, 1320.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.—Nos
761, 657, 1697, 947, 1614, 1221, 183, 203, 458, 333, 1235, 536, 1215, 617, 613
1249, 1657, 929, 1616, 653.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—No calendar.
SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 143, 149, 210,

SUPERFOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Nos. 163, 635 229, 629, 630, 631, 629, 761, 645, 707, 421, 697, 703, 615, 706.

SUPERFOR COURT—The At. TERM.—PART II.—Nos. 126, 436, 476, 2622, 630, 768, 770, 684, 796, 664, 694, 702, 780, 642, 782.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 1824, 1655, 1814, 1839, 1691, 1702, 1735, 1745, 1757, 1775, 1790, 1793, 1793, 1694, 1695, 1844, 1844, 1844, 1854, 1852, 1852, 1856, 1866, 1866, 1864, 1863, 1864, 1864, 1865.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—1. The People agt. Peter Flaherty—burglary; Same agt. Reward Segerson—burglary; Same agt. Jases McGiovan—burglary; A. Same agt. David Curtain—rape; J. Same agt. Jase C. Devili—biguny; 4. Same agt. Livid Curtain—rape; J. Same agt. Jase C. Devili—biguny; 4. Same agt. Livid Curtain—supergraphic Court of the GENERAL NOTES.

Chicago has nearly 60 miles of Nicolson payament. Claquers have become a nuisance in Cincin-

nati theaters. The "Widows' Wood [Society" of Portland, Maine, has been in operation for more than 60 years. A couple were recently married in Kansas City,

Missouri, in less than one hour after being introduced. One member of the Freshman class at Yale is 36 years of age. Another of the same class is but 15.

A little boy near Quincy, Ill., recently hung himself because his mother angered him by speaking sharply.

Seventeen hotels have been burned in St. Paul, Minnesota, since 1852—two of them during the past two months.

It is proposed in Cincinnati to consolidate several educational institutions and found a university after the German model. A watchmaker in Rochester has just finished

watch movement which will run eight days without winding. It has two mainsprings. A colony of beavers have settled on the Appomatter River, Virginia, and are cutting down quantities

of shrubbery and young trees. Paul Huet, one of the most distinguished landscape painters of the original Romantic school, died in Paris on the 9th of February. He was 65 years old.

The Wilder steam-street car, announced some nonths ago in the Detroit papers, is now in successful and regular operation on one of the tracks in that city.

Mr. George Wilkes, who sailed for Europe two nonths ago for the restoration of his health, will probably return in March. He has almost entirely recovered.

Boring for one of the deep-water piers of the great St. Louis bridge has been commenced. The founda-tion is to rest upon solid rock, 80 feet below the bottom of the river.

Cairo, Illinois, still asserts its claims to a brilliant future. Vessels are now, for the first time, being loaded with grain at that point for direct shipment to Liverpool. The Turks are always snappish and surly

during their seasons of popular fasting. They eat, at such times, only after sunset, and they are then goodnatured enough. Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Church, during his recent visit to Houston, Texas, was not allowed

to preach in the edifice of the Methodist Church South.

He occupied a German Church. A negro, as black as coal, is practicing law in Nashville with success. He was a citizen of Illinois, but went to Tennessee because he could not enter his profession in the former State.

The Commercial of Indianapolis remarks that the lecture profession is about "played out" in that locality, and in the West generally. The Fat Contributor, Mark Twain, and Du Chaillu have been failures in Indi-Foreigners accuse us of being brutal because

we use the knife and revolver so frequently. The Pittsburgh Commercial respectfully reminds the foreign critica that it is mostly foreigners in this country who ply the knife or pull the trigger. The Halifax Citizen, mindful of the superi

courage which struts beneath the scarlet coats of E gland and Canada, says that our American office during the Rebellion were "builles and braggarts, I cowards more than either." Gen. Grant, in declining to ride with Pres dent Johnson during the inauguration ceremonies, is f lowing the example of John Quiney Adams, who declin

of the Miss Eaton scandal. Jackson rode to the Capi alone. The London Engineer shows the insuperal difficulties of tunneling or bridging the English Channe and proposes fast steam floats, " to be 1,000 feet long a 120 feet wide, double enders, and each propelled by fo screws." These, it thinks, could make a speed of 25 mi

to ride with his successor, Andrew Jackson, on accou

an hour. The Chicago Journal thinks the Lord Char berlain of England has begun in the wrong part of t theater in his efforts at dramatic reform. There are mo and grosser indecencies in dress to be witnessed in the boxes of the aristocracy every night than were ever see behind the footlights.

The "snake show business" is so degrade in New-Orleans that poor Artemus Ward would be di gusted if he still lived. The booths and tents along th levee are used to cover confidence and other swindli operations, and the police authorities are suppressing the "show" business in the city. A well-known Californian Irishman, name

James M. Quinn, has turned out to be an Irish Earl. T papers, proving his right to his title and his estate, we preserved for many years by an old negress in Charle ton. Quinn is about to sail with a lawyer to claim heritage. He will be the Earl of Dunnraven.

Still another railroad luxury has appeared the West-silver palace rotunda cars for the Pittsburg Fort Wayne and Chicago road. There is a "rotunda" each end of the car, with every possible luxury in way of seats, silver-plated chandellers, water-cool pasins, stoves, etc. Euch car has 24 double berths.

Advertising ingenuity has left little room for ovelty, but a merchant in Newark, in this State, has challenged attention by leaving his space entirely blank, with the following note, in fine print, at the bottom: (This space was sold to A. E. Brennan, but as their busi ness is sufficiently brisk already they decline to use it.)

The old custom of cock-fighting, recently revived, is extending rapidly in Virginia and North Carolina. A grand Gallic tournament between the two States was recently held in Norfolk. A veteran Virginian publishes a card in which he shows that the sport is improving, and that eating the eggs of game chickens makes men plucky, punctilious, and sensitive for their honor.

The Australian Meat Importing Company, recently gave a public dinner in Lendon to working men and their families, by way of advertising the quality of the meat imported. They had mutton pies, beefsteak ptes, stewed beef, sausages, and potted meats. With the exception that some of the dishes were a little salt, the neats differed but little from those killed in England.

A young Bostonian commercial agent was recently tried and condemned by a mock Court of salesmen in St. Louis, for selling goods without a license. He took everything in earnest, all legal forms were observed and the defense conducted with serious vigor. He had even been arrested by mock officers in uniform. He was finally sentenced to "stand treat," much to his astomsh-

One thousand fallen women are at the St. Lazare Prison, near Paris. A novel plan of making them good members of society is being tried. A benevolent society of French ladies manage to marry them with dis charged male convicts, giving each couple 300 france to start their new life with. Thirty-five couples have thus far been settled in this manner, and all are apparently happy and seem to be good citizens.

The 247th anniversary of Molière's birthday was celebrated on the 15th inst. at the Théatre Français, Parls, by a performance of "Le; Misanthrope" and "Le Malade Imaginaire." Between the comedies a panegyric on the great dramatist, written in verse by M. Ferrier, author of "La Revanche d'Iris," and entitled " Hommage à Molière," was spoken by M. Coquelin. At the Odéon the anniversary was celebrated in a similar nanner.

The Philadelphia Press tells us what the tembers of the present Cabinet propose to do after the 4th of March. Beward is still ambitious, and will undertake a new role as tourist and navigator. McCuiloch will migrate with his family to New-York. Randall will remain in Washington and practice law. Welles will go home-Washington life being too expensive. Browning is inclined to remain in Washington; Evarts, if he leaves the Cabinet, will return to New-York, of course, and Schofield will be subject to orders as an army officer. If the entire programme of Gilmore's great

ational musical festival in Boston corresponds with the following extract from it, which has reached us, the occasion will be a memorable one. The concert will open with "Hail Columbia," once through by the full band of ,000 performers. First verse-Full band of 1,000 and grand chorus of 20,000. Second verse-Full band, grand chorus and chiming of all the bells in the city. Third and last verse-Full band of 1,000, grand chorus of 20,000, bells himing, drums rolling, infantry firing, and cannon pealing in the distance in exact time with the music-the pells rung and cannon fired by electricity from the music stand. The national airs of England, France, Russia, Prussia, Austria, and other nations, are to be rendered with similar effects. The second day will have a classical programme, and the third day will be devoted to m 1itary and patriotic music.

THE MONEY MARKET.

MONDAY, Feb. 22-P. M The street was descried to-day and there were no transactions in Government bonds or Railway thares. \$250,000 gold was sold at 133j, and \$75,000 at 133, but with this exception there was nothing done. At noon the quotation was 1333. The cable dispatch quoting bonds at 79 caused some pressure to sell.

In Government bonds no quotations; the offices of the large dealers were closed, and there were no offerings on the street. There was considerable inquiry for 62s and ers at the closing bids of Saturday, but no bonds were

The Twenty-second Annual Report of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad shows that the earnings for 1868 were \$17,233,497 31. The expenses were \$11,860,983 88, leaving not earnings for the year, \$5,872,513 43. The President, in his annual report, says:

net earnings for the year, \$5,372,513 43. The President, in his annual report, says:

The policy of your Board has heretofore been to limit its investments outside of Pennsylvania to those companies that they originally degmed it proper to assist for the purpose of securing connections with the state existing lines, whose interest harmonized with its own. The restless spirit of our rivals in the East and West have, however, rendered it necessary to make our connections with the chaof trade centers of the West more perfect and less liable in the future to molestation and interruption. This has been done to a great extent through a recent lease to the Pittsburgh, Cincidnat, and St. Louis Railway Company (known as the Pan Handle route), guaranteed by this Company, of the lines of the Columbus, Cheage, and Indiana Central Railway Company, which has direct connections with Indianapolis, St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. These arrangements will require a considerable amount of money, to be applied especially to the increase of rolling stock, to render them productive. This it is proposed to raise by giving to the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, registered upon the books of the Company on the 30th day of April next, the privilege of subscribing to 25 per cent of their holdings at that time, in new shares at par. With the preposed increase of capital, the Board entertain no difficulty in continuing dividends of ten per cent per annum, even if these arrangements should not, as anticipated, increase our net profits to a greater extent than the interest upon the outlays to be incurred. The business of the past year would have justified dividends of the per cent sent-annually upon our whole authorized a million of dollars. The proposed increase will make ness of the past year would have justified dividends of five per cent senti-annually upon our whole authorized capital of \$5,00,000 and still leave a surplus of kalf a million of dollars. The proposed increase will make the capital stock about \$3,500,000. The rapid progress made by the Union and Central Pacific Railroads indicates the completion of a railway line across the content during the ensuing Summer. When it shall have been opened throughout, your own road and its immediate Western connections will present the shortest line to and from the Atlantic seaboard, either by way of Chicago, St. Louis, or by an intermediate route in progress from Warsaw westward, connecting with the Union Pacific Road near Fort Kearny. This advantage will secure to us at least a fair and reasonable share of the large traffic that will be carried between the Atlantic and Facific States.

The Chicago Republican of Friday says of the money narket:

market:

The local money market continues only moderately active, though the demand for loans is pressing, and the banks have fully as many calls as they have funds to meet, and the market is working close and firm. Grain and provision dealers are the most urgent in their demands, while the mercantile community are asking for liberal amounts. Rates of interest were firm at 10 per cent per annum. The arrivals of currency from the interior were rather better, while only little was sent out. Eastern exchange was more active and the market was firmer, rates transpiring between city banks at par@26c. discount—closing with more buyers than sellers at par. Over the counter there was no change to notice, brokers generally taking at 1-10 discount, and selling at 1-10 premium.

ica	Manhattan 5,790,676	320,5/25	922,163	3,508,812	10,4
he	Merchants 8,017,970	1,372,095	2,079,383 756 545	7,281,029 4,189,429	889,4
376	Mechanics' 5,676,690 Union 3,867,194	228,197	523,396	2,126,048	491,1
	Union 3,867,194 Bank of America 7,794,806	2,369,561	1,202,886	7,279,805	1,6
or	Phenix 4,270,424	383,486	445,173	2,757,633	531,6
en-	City 4,319,708	721,093	161,333 533,801	2,720,284 1,660,764	760,8
	Tradesmen's 3,065,165	48,815 212,475	613.121	1,791,458	
егв	Pulton. 2,317,469 Chemical 6,933,544	\$43,319	1,809,938	5,712,864	2572
out	Merch Rychange 3 557 828	67,368	827,040		451,90
	Gallatin National 2,919,653	137,233	254,704 463,800	1,837,400	489,84 263,54
si-	Gallatin National. 2,919,603 Butchers' & Drovers' 2,493,700 Mech. & Traders'. 2,228,581	26,269	517,824	1,730,447	195,77
	Greenwich 1,105,862		150,580	786,938	3,2
fol-	Leather Manufac's. 2,023,479	496,094	675,279		266,98 175,66
ed	7th Ward National. 1,344,523	75,563	278,218 980,377	3,323,259	400,0
int	Bank State N. Y 4,559,652 American Exchange, 9,676,105	842,445	1,273,580	4.927.334	926,81
tol	Commerce22,947,570	374,203	5,939,603	5,132,209	5,943,96
501	Hroadway 0.004.404	116,276	1,437,718	5,249,776	900,00 716,61 480,56
		171,823	531,383	1,902,176	430 5
ole	Mercantile 3,249,617	26,930	377,008	1,517,210	133,00 852,60
	Pacific	795,880	331,304	3,150,916	852,60
el,	Chatham 4,240,954	114,259	501,983	2,296,350	130.78
nd	People's 1,324,772	105,108	347,347 449,333	1,857,258	333.04 284,07
ur	Hanover 2,443,955	230,189	263,604	1,482,713	284,07
les		8,000	435,000	1,343,000	163,47
	Metropolitan 11,013,651	778,400	1,225,833	5,486,916	2,212,47
		19,568	369,693 197,661	1,684,211	4,00
m-	Nassau 2,170,848	24,410	428,503	1,817,896	587,39
the	Market 2,008,689 St. Nicholas 2,693,179	52,501	455,177	1,249,551	754,31
177,551	Shoe and Leather 3,945,200	41,000	780,800 237,000	2,024,600	939,60
ore	Corn Erchange 2,606,641	25,824	237,000	1,266,737 3,002,771	550,64
ho	Continental 3,868,839	207,676 26,111	580,189	2,280,819	239,11
en	Commonwealth 3,068,417 Ories.tal 1,445,167	10,075	297,642	1,164,208	5.3
	Marine 1,859,030	79 440	377,350	1,469,940	97,50
		34,284 101,690 1,326,507	1,830,00	7,190,219	495,8
ed	Importered Trailers. 9,216,670 Park	1,326,507	3 769 594	15.872,656	1,025.00
14-	Mech. B. Associat B., 1,194,300	7,224	315,349	1,030,123	307,2
he	Grocers' 914,128 North River 1,297,868	28,814	203,602	1,127,281	60,23
ng	East River 982,542	11,795		654,198	283,54
ng	Manuel and Manuel 1 220 052	8,771	230,806 148,043	869,988	61
	Fourth National 16,601,640	508,051	3,560,530	13,319,536	2,937,43
34	Central National 12,031,041	150,523	3,217,518	1,004,9:8	270,64
ed	Second National 1,380,616 Ninth National 5,478,801	43,846	1,475,900	D.043,300	641,73
he	Diest Matianal 3 172 513	1,054,165	665,584	3,901,609	395,17
-	Third National 3,301,363	_ 10,363	969,030	619,833	260,31
re		5,713 77,100	923,653 554,800	1,411,900	909,30
C#-	Tenth National 2,684,100 Gold Exchange 1,284,365	545,234	33,000	1,258,126	****
his	Buil's Head 1,761,201	5,723	******	1.843,019	7,15
200	National Currency. 347,695	7,972	75,989	226, 201	90,0
	Bowery National 884,213	6,918	205,681	636,147 473,853	225,00
in	Stoyvesant 536,760 Eleventh Ward 520,385	******	56,466	431,291	77.
zh.	Eighth National 982,333	5,290	212,613	726,198	250,0
at	Albaria Salaria Salari	TOTALA:			50,987,1
	Loans and Discounts \$263,4 Specie	28,068 Leg	at Tenders		87,612,5
he	Circulation	eriner I meh	. #34,247,3	21	With the same
er,	Claudam da the week anding	Fab. 13. 16	HIL	\$690.	154,499
	Clearings for the week ending Balances for the week ending Balances for the week ending	Feb. 20, 11	NE9	707.	591,048
	Halances for the week ending	Feb. 13, 186	99	20	880,010 263,285
or	Balances for the week ending	2 60. 20, 10			No. of Participation

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY offers . imited amount of its First Mortgage Bonds at par. One thousand miles of the line West from Omaha are now completed, and the whole grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in the Summer of 1869.

By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as the Government Bonds, and no more. These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the whole road and all its equipments, and give over eight per cent on the investment. Such a mortgage upon what, for a long time, will be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States, takes the highest rank as safe security.

The price for the present is par, and accrued inter est from Jan. 1, in currency. Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by John J. Cisco & Son, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-st., and by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States. Pamphlets, with full particulars, on application.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery. JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

THE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.